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no odor was found in it. A fortnight after the bottle was used it was again examined and by that time a smell had developed in the remnants of the fluid. The microbe of tetanus was also found in it then, in symbiosis with a micrococcus.

3. In the course of the above large operations in the Punjab, tetanus also occurred elsewhere than in Malkowal, but investigation showed clearly that the cause could not be imputed to the laboratory, and it was not so imputed.

The Malkowal occurrence did not, fortunately, diminish the indents made on the laboratory for prophylactic fluid from provinces outside the Punjab. During the nine months of the present working year, 1903-4, i. e., the year following the Malkowal occurrence, the indents on the laboratory from places outside the Punjab amounted to 150,612 doses as against 107,652 doses during the same nine months of the year preceding that occurrence.

### *Report from Calcutta—Cholera and plague mortality.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, June 23, as follows:

During the week ended June 18 there were 31 deaths from plague and 9 from cholera in Calcutta. In Bengal, for the week ended June 11, there were 203 cases of, and 169 deaths from, plague.

In India, during the week ended June 4, there were 15,690 cases of and 13,770 deaths from, plague.

There were no transactions at this port during the week ended June 18, 1904.

### ITALY.

### *Report from Naples—Prevalence of smallpox in Italy—Vaccination of emigrants required.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, July 6, as follows:

Owing to an important question raised regarding the vaccination of emigrants previous to embarkment, it was necessary for me to go to Rome for one day in order to obtain precise information as to the prevalence of smallpox in Italy. At Naples the inspector of emigration contended that there were not data showing that smallpox is prevalent in Italy to a sufficient degree to warrant vaccination prior to embarkment. At Messina the same question was raised by one of the steamship companies.

The director-general of public health, Professor Santoliquido, informed me that it may be considered that smallpox prevails throughout Italy, although exact and prompt returns are difficult to obtain. On this information I have insisted on the vaccination of all emigrants prior to embarkment.

### JAPAN.

### *Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox—Origin of plague infection in rats at Tokyo.*

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, June 25, as follows:

During the week ended June 18, 1904, 3 vessels having an aggregate personnel of 442 crew and 1,449 passengers were inspected.

Reports of infectious diseases in Yokohama have been received as follows: For the week ended June 11, 1904: Diphtheria, 2 cases, no deaths. For the week ended June 18: Smallpox, 1 case, no death; enteric fever, 1 case, no death; diphtheria, 6 cases, 1 death; dysentery, 1 case, no death. The case of smallpox and another case of the same disease reported at a previous date are the only instances of grave